




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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/768,755	01/30/2004	Patricia Ann Piers	2479-23	7087
24256	7590	09/21/2004	EXAMINER	
DINSMORE & SHOHL, LLP 1900 CHEMED CENTER 255 EAST FIFTH STREET CINCINNATI, OH 45202			STULTZ, JESSICA T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2873	

DATE MAILED: 09/21/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/768,755	<b>Applicant(s)</b> PIERS ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Jessica T Stultz	<b>Art Unit</b> 2873	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 67-81 is/are pending in the application.  
     4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 67-81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
     a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10/027,703.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>0104,0504</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Specification***

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is too long and is more than one paragraph long. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure. The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

### ***Examiner's Comments***

For applicant's information, the document "Survey of Ophthalmology" was cited on the IDS dated May 24, 2004 as well as the IDS dated January 30, 2004, therefore it was crossed off of the May 24, 2004 IDS and considered in the January 30, 2004 IDS.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 67-73 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Roffman et al.

Regarding claim 67, Roffman et al discloses an intraocular correction lens (Column 1, line 57-Column 2, line 2 and Column 5, lines 6-12, wherein the lens is an intraocular lens)

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having at least one aspheric surface (Column 5, lines 13-17, wherein the lens surfaces are aspheric) which when its aberrations are expressed as a linear combination of polynomial terms (Column 1, lines 47-56, wherein the aberrations are described as Zernike polynomials), is capable of, in combination with a lens in the capsular bag of an eye reducing similar such aberration terms obtained in a wavefront having passed the cornea (Column 2, line 47-Column 2, line 56 and Column 5, lines 13-17, wherein the lens is an intraocular lens, and therefore interacts with the capsular bag of the eye and reduces wavefront aberration), thereby obtaining an eye sufficiently free from aberrations (Abstract and Column 1, lines 47-56, wherein the lens corrects for high order aberrations).

Regarding claims 68-69, Roffman et al further discloses that the aspheric surface is the anterior or posterior surface of the lens (Column 5, lines 6-17, wherein any of the lens surfaces are aspheric).

Regarding claim 70, Roffman et al further discloses that the polynomial terms are Zernike polynomials (Column 1, lines 47-56, wherein the aberrations are described as Zernike polynomials).

Regarding claim 71, Roffman et al further discloses that the lens is capable of reducing polynomial terms representing spherical aberrations and astigmatism (Column 1, lines 47-56, wherein the lens corrects for spherical aberrations and astigmatism).

Regarding claim 72, Roffman et al further discloses that the lens is capable of reducing the 11<sup>th</sup> Zernike polynomial term of the 4<sup>th</sup> order (Column 1, lines 47-56, wherein the lens corrects for spherical aberrations, i.e. the 11<sup>th</sup> Zernike polynomial of the 4<sup>th</sup> order).

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Regarding claims 73 and 76, Roffman et al further discloses that the lens is made from a soft or rigid biocompatible material (Column 3, lines 32-43 and Column 4, lines 57-63, wherein the lens is either a soft or hard lens).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 74-75, and 77-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roffman et al in view of Callahan et al.

Regarding claims 74-75, Roffman et al discloses an intraocular lens as shown above, but does not specifically disclose that the lens is made of silicone or a hydrogel. Callahan et al teaches of an intraocular lens made of silicone or hydrogel for the purpose of using a material that is easy to deform by compression, rolling, folding, stretching for insertion into the eye through a small incision (Column 5, lines 24-39, wherein the haptic is made of silicone or hydrogel). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the intraocular lens of Roffman et al to be made of silicon or hydrogel since Callahan et al teaches of an intraocular lens made of silicone or hydrogel for the purpose of using a material that is easy to deform by compression, rolling, folding, stretching for insertion into the eye through a small incision.

Regarding claims 77-78, Roffman et al discloses an intraocular lens as shown above, but does not specifically disclose that the lens be adapted to be implanted in the posterior chamber

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bag comprising a centrally located optical part capable of providing an optical correction and a peripherally located supporting element capable of maintaining the optical part in the central location, the optical part and the support element together having a concave posterior surface which is part of a non-spherical surface, the intersection between the non-spherical surface and any plane containing the optical axis representing a flawless curve free from discontinuities and points of inflection or that the lens is adapted to be implanted in the anterior chamber of the eye and fixated to the iris. Callahan et al teaches of an intraocular lens adapted to be implanted in the posterior chamber bag (Column 6, line 60-Column 7, line 45, wherein the intraocular lens “10” is implanted into the posterior chamber, Figure 4) comprising a centrally located optical part capable of providing an optical correction and a peripherally located supporting element capable of maintaining the optical part in the central location (Column 6, line 60-Column 7, line 45 and Column 4, lines 41-45, wherein the optical part is optic “20”, the supporting elements is haptics “30” which hold the optic in the centered on the eye, Figure 4), the optical part and the support element together having a concave posterior surface which is part of a non-spherical surface (Shown in Figure 4, wherein the surface is concave and non-spherical), the intersection between the non-spherical surface and any plane containing the optical axis representing a flawless curve free from discontinuities and points of inflection (Shown in Figure 4) and that the lens is adapted to be implanted in the anterior chamber of the eye and fixated to the iris (Column 5, line 11-Column 6, line 59, wherein the lens is implanted into the anterior chamber of the eye, Figure 1) for the purpose of providing optical correction to the eye wherein the lens remains in a fixed position within the eye (Column 4, lines 41-45). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the lens of Roffman et al to

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further be adapted to implanted in the posterior chamber bag comprising a centrally located optical part capable of providing an optical correction and a peripherally located supporting element capable of maintaining the optical part in the central location, the optical part and the support element together having a concave posterior surface which is part of a non-spherical surface, the intersection between the non-spherical surface and any plane containing the optical axis representing a flawless curve free from discontinuities and points of inflection or that the lens is adapted to be implanted in the anterior chamber of the eye and fixated to the iris since Callahan et al teaches of an intraocular lens adapted to be implanted in the posterior chamber bag comprising a centrally located optical part capable of providing an optical correction and a peripherally located supporting element capable of maintaining the optical part in the central location, the optical part and the support element together having a concave posterior surface which is part of a non-spherical surface, the intersection between the non-spherical surface and any plane containing the optical axis representing a flawless curve free from discontinuities and points of inflection and that the lens is adapted to be implanted in the anterior chamber of the eye and fixated to the iris for the purpose of providing optical correction to the eye wherein the lens remains in a fixed position within the eye.

Regarding claim 79, Roffman et al discloses an intraocular lens as shown above, but does not specifically disclose a method of improving the visual quality of the eye by implanting the intraocular correction lens. Callahan et al teaches of implanting an intraocular lens (Column 7, lines 21-37, wherein the implantation method is disclosed) for the purpose of providing optical correction to the eye wherein the lens remains in a fixed position within the eye (Column 4, lines 41-45). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

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the invention was made for the lens of Roffman et al to further include a method of improving the visual quality of the eye by implanting the intraocular correction lens since Callahan et al teaches of implanting an intraocular lens for the purpose of providing optical correction to the eye wherein the lens remains in a fixed position within the eye.

Regarding claim 80, Roffman et al and Callahan et al disclose and teach of a method for improving the visual quality of an eye, but do not specifically disclose that spectacles or correction lenses are provided outside the eye to further improve the visual quality. However, it is well known in the art of optical corrective lenses for patients to use spectacles in addition to other optical corrective means for the purpose of providing correction of additional problems such as macular degeneration, color blindness, or to block UV rays. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the method for improving the visual quality of an eye of Roffman et al and Callahan et al to further include spectacles or correction lenses provided outside the eye to further improve the visual quality since it is well known in the art of optical corrective lenses for patients to use spectacles in addition to other optical corrective means for the purpose of providing correction of additional problems such as macular degeneration, color blindness, or to block UV rays.

Regarding claim 81, Roffman et al and Callahan et al disclose and teach of a method for improving the visual quality of an eye, but do not specifically disclose that the cornea of the patient receiving the intraocular correction lens has been modified by means of a laser. However, it is inherent from Callahan et al that the cornea of the patient has been modified by a laser, this being reasonably based upon a small incision being made in the cornea prior to insertion of the intraocular lens for the purpose of placing the haptics of the lens into the incision (Column 7,



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lines 21-37). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the method for improving the visual quality of an eye of Roffman et al and Callahan et al to further include modifying the cornea of the patient receiving the intraocular correction lens by means of a laser since it is inherent from Callahan et al that the cornea of the patient has been modified by a laser, this being reasonably based upon a small incision being made in the cornea prior to insertion of the intraocular lens for the purpose of placing the haptics of the lens into the incision.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Volk and Chipman et al are cited as having some similar structure to the claimed invention.

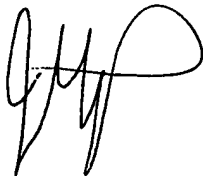
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jessica T Stultz whose telephone number is (571) 272-2339. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Georgia Epps can be reached on 571-272-2328. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Jessica Stultz  
Patent Examiner  
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September 16, 2004

  
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PRIMARY EXAMINER